



**COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
PROBATION DEPARTMENT**

9150 EAST IMPERIAL HIGHWAY, DOWNEY, CALIFORNIA 90242
(562) 940-2513



PAUL HIGA

Acting Chief Probation Officer

March 24, 2005

The Honorable Board of Supervisors
County of Los Angeles
383 Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Dear Supervisors:

**AUTHORIZATION TO APPLY FOR AND ACCEPT FIFTH YEAR FUNDING UNDER
THE JUVENILE JUSTICE CRIME PREVENTION ACT (JJCPA) FOR FISCAL YEAR
2005-2006 FROM THE STATE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS**

(ALL SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICTS) (3 VOTES)

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT YOUR BOARD:

1. Adopt a Resolution authorizing the Chief Probation Officer to apply for \$27,874,194 in Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act funding for FY 2005-2006 from the State Board of Corrections.
2. Authorize the Chief Probation Officer to finalize the County of Los Angeles Application and Comprehensive Multi-Agency Juvenile Justice Plan Modification (Plan) and submit final documents to the State Board of Corrections by May 1, 2005 and make subsequent program modifications, if needed.
3. Authorize the Chief Probation Officer to accept \$27,874,194 in fifth year Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act funding for FY 2005-2006 from the State Board of Corrections, upon approval of the County of Los Angeles Application and Comprehensive Multi-Agency Juvenile Justice Plan Modification.
4. Delegate authority to the Chief Probation Officer to execute any amendments or extensions to existing contracts for the purpose of continuing programs implemented under the Comprehensive Multi-Agency Juvenile Justice Plan developed by the Los Angeles County Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council, upon approval as to form by County Counsel, and to report any program changes as appropriate.

PROBATION: PROTECTION, CORRECTION, SERVICE

5. Delegate authority to the Chief Probation Officer to negotiate, execute, and/or extend current agreements with various government agencies to provide services consistent with the Plan, upon approval as to form by County Counsel and to report to the Board as appropriate.

PURPOSE/JUSTIFICATION OF RECOMMENDATION

The purpose of the recommended actions is to obtain Board approval to adopt a Resolution (Attachment A) authorizing the Chief Probation Officer to apply for Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) funding to continue the implementation of the Comprehensive Multi-Agency Juvenile Justice Plan (Plan) for a fifth year, and giving assurances that the Board has reviewed and approved the County of Los Angeles Application and Comprehensive Multi-Agency Juvenile Justice Plan Modification (Application and Plan Modification). The Board of Corrections (BOC) requires that a resolution be approved and adopted by your Board and submitted with the Application and Plan Modification (Attachment B). The deadline for submission of the application and related documents is May 1, 2005.

The Plan was a result of a multi-agency planning effort coordinated by the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC). The Plan was approved by the BOC and implemented following approval by your Board on March 20, 2001. Consistent with BOC requirements, the JJCC has continued to meet on a monthly basis to coordinate and oversee the implementation of the Plan.

The proposed Application and Plan Modification includes two substantive changes to the Plan approved by your Board on March 20, 2001. First, funding for community treatment center services provided through the Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) will be discontinued. This is due to the alternate funding source that DCFS will be utilizing to continue the services. Second, net County cost funding for the School-Based Supervision program was reduced for FY 2005-06. Consequently, 30 school-based sites will be eliminated from the program, primarily from middle schools.

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Attachment C provides a list of funding specifically allocated to other government agencies. During the month of March 2005, meetings were held where current service providers and other stakeholders were given the opportunity to provide input on the services presently provided under the JJCPA program. The meetings included workgroups with representatives from service providers, County departments, commissions, and advocacy groups. The proposed changes take into consideration input from the workgroups, a review by the RAND Corporation, and Probation's experience during the past four years.

Los Angeles County's FY 2005-2006 allocation is \$27,874,194, pending BOC's approval of the Application and Plan Modification. This represents a reduction of \$87,595 from the fourth year allocation. Attachment D outlines the proposed JJCPA funding allocations for FY2005-2006.

Approved services are currently provided through the collaborative efforts of government agencies and community-based organizations. The recommended action will also delegate authority to the Chief Probation Officer to negotiate, execute, and/or extend current agreements with these agencies and organizations to continue these efforts, as required in the Plan.

Implementation of Strategic Plan Goals

The recommended Board actions are consistent with the Countywide Strategic Plan Children and Families' Well-Being Goal #5, as implementation of the recommendations will enable the Probation Department to continue the coordination and collaboration of integrated services for probation and at-risk youth and their families across functional and jurisdictional boundaries. The recommendation actions are consistent with Service Excellence Goal #1 as the Probation Department will evaluate the JJCPA funded services based on results.

FISCAL IMPACT/FINANCING

The County of Los Angeles has been allocated \$27,874,194 in JJCPA funds by BOC, pending its approval of the County's Application and Plan Modification. This represents a reduction of \$87,595 from the fourth year allocation and the necessary adjustments will be

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included in the FY 2005-2006 final recommended Budget. There is no match requirement or net County cost associated with the Plan. The County must adhere to JJCPA requirements regarding the expenditure of said funds.

FACTS AND PROVISIONS/LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

On March 20, 2001, your Board authorized the Chief Probation Officer to finalize the Plan and apply to BOC for Crime Prevention Act of 2000 (CPA 2000) funding, now known as JJCPA. The County's initial allocation was \$34,917,974. SB 736 (Poochigian-Burton) addressed the future of JJCPA and authorized the BOC to use \$116,300,000 for all participating counties for FY 2002-2003. Los Angeles County's allocation was \$32,742,714. For FY 2003-2004, Los Angeles County's allocation was \$32,612,056. For FY 2004-2005, the State allocation was reduced further to \$99,725,000, and Los Angeles County's allocation was \$27,961,789.

For FY 2005-2006, there was no change in the overall State allocation from the previous year. Los Angeles County's allocation, pending BOC's approval of the Application and Plan Modification, is \$27,897,194. The funds are to be expended by June 30, 2006.

Funding eligibility under JJCPA requires each county to submit to the BOC an application consisting of a Plan Modification and resolution from your Board.

IMPACT ON CURRENT SERVICES

This funding will allow for the continued implementation of the Plan that addresses the critical problem of mental health needs of probationers, provides community-level prevention and intervention strategies that target high-risk neighborhoods, and focuses on

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achieving school success for probationers and at-risk youth. These services are currently provided through the collaborative efforts of government agencies and community-based organizations.

Respectfully submitted,



Paul Higa
Acting Chief Probation Officer

Attachments (4)

c: Executive Officer, Board of Supervisors
 Chief Administrative Officer
 County Counsel
 JJCC Members

RESOLUTION
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
JUVENILE JUSTICE CRIME PREVENTION ACT

BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Supervisors of the County of Los Angeles hereby:

Authorizes Chief Probation Officer, Chair of the Los Angeles County Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council, to sign and submit the County of Los Angeles Application and Comprehensive Multiagency Juvenile Justice Plan Modification (Plan Modification) and related contracts, amendments, or extensions with the State of California; and,

Assures that the County of Los Angeles Application and Plan Modification have been developed and will be provided to the Board of Corrections in a format determined by the Board of Corrections not later than May 1, 2005.

Assures that the County of Los Angeles has adhered to the requirements of the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act and of the Board of Corrections regarding the submission of the Application and Plan Modification.

Assures that the County of Los Angeles Board of Supervisors and the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council have reviewed and approved the County of Los Angeles Application and Plan Modification.

Assures that the County of Los Angeles, upon approval of the County of Los Angeles Application and Plan Modification, will adhere to the requirements of the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act regarding the expenditure of said funds and the submission of required reports to the Board of Corrections.

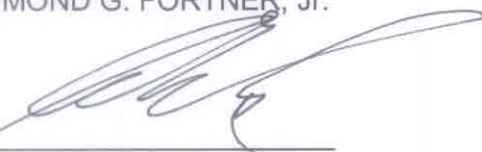
The foregoing resolution was on the _____ day of _____, 2005, adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Los Angeles and ex officio the governing body of all other special assessment and taxing districts, agencies and authorities for which said Board so acts.

VIOLET VARONA-LUKENS, Executive Officer-
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the
County of Los Angeles

By _____
Deputy

APPROVED AS TO FORM
BY COUNTY COUNSEL

RAYMOND G. FORTNER, Jr.

By 
Deputy

**JUVENILE JUSTICE CRIME PREVENTION ACT
APPLICATION FOR CONTINUATION FUNDING AND/OR SUBSTANTIVE
MODIFICATION TO YOUR COMPREHENSIVE MULTI-AGENCY JUVENILE
JUSTICE PLAN**

Save this application as a WORD document before filling in the requested information. E-mail the completed application to your assigned BOC Field Representative. The required Board of Supervisors' Resolution, with original signatures, must be mailed.

Section 1. County Information

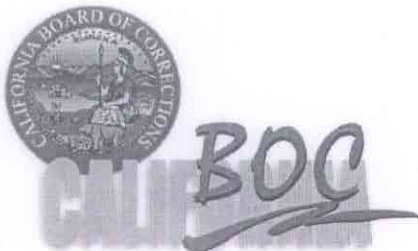
County Name	Los Angeles
Date of Application	May 1, 2005
Plan Year (Fiscal Year)	2005/2006
Application for (check those that apply):	X Continuation Funding X Substantive Plan Modification*

*Substantive plan modifications to your County's current approved Comprehensive Multi-Agency Juvenile Justice Plan (CMJJP) include, but are not limited to, those listed below:

- Deleting or adding a program;
- A major change in the target population served by a program ;
- Program changes not supported by the demonstrated effectiveness evidence provided in the current approved CMJJP; and
- Significant changes in program outcomes that impact reporting requirements.

Questions should be directed to your assigned BOC Field Representative.

**Board of
Corrections**



Chief Probation Officer

Name	Paul Higa
Address	9150 E. Imperial Highway
City/Zip	Downey, CA 90242
Telephone	(562) 940-2501
Fax	(562) 803-0519
E-mail	Paul.Higa@probation.co.la.ca.us

Plan Coordinator

Name	Felicia Cotton
Address	9150 E. Imperial Highway
City/Zip	Downey, CA 90242
Telephone	(562) 940-2663
Fax	(562) 803-3271
E-mail	Felicia.Cotton@probation.co.la.ca.us

Application Prepared By:

Name:	Jitahadi Imara
Telephone:	(562) 940-2560
FAX:	(562) 401-2896

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E-mail: Jitahadi Imara@probation.co.la.ca.us

Section 2. Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council

Record any additions or deletions to your Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council. See Note below regarding required membership. Check "None" if there have been no changes.

☐ None

Name/Agency of those Added/Deleted	Added	Deleted
Acting Chief Probation Officer Paul Higa /	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chief Probation Officer Richard Shumsky/	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
/	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Note: Section 749.22 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, Chapter 325, Statutes of 1998, mandates the following membership on the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council. (Additional members may be added.)

"The coordinating councils shall, at a minimum, include the chief probation officer, as chair, and one representative each from the district attorney's office, the public defender's office, the sheriff's department, the board of supervisors, the department of social services, the department of mental health, a community-based drug and alcohol program, a city police department, the county office of education or a school district, and an at-large community representative. In order to carry out its duties pursuant to this section, a coordinating council shall also include representatives from nonprofit community-based organizations providing services to minors."

Section 3. Plan Modification

Briefly summarize any proposed modifications to your Comprehensive Multi-agency Juvenile Justice Plan (CMJJP), if any, with respect to each of the following:

- I. Changes in law enforcement, probation, education, mental health, health, social services, drug and alcohol and youth services resources that specifically target at-risk juveniles, juvenile offenders and their families:
- II. Changes in the prioritization of the neighborhoods, schools, and other areas in the community that face a significant public safety risk from juvenile crime:
- III. Changes in the continuum of responses to juvenile crime and delinquency that demonstrate a collaborative and integrated approach for implementing swift, certain and graduated responses to at risk youth and juvenile offenders:
- IV. Changes in the proposed JJCPA-funded programs within your plan, and the reasons for such changes.

IF APPLICABLE, ATTACH A COPY OF YOUR REVISED PLAN TO THIS APPLICATION.

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Section 4. Added/Deleted Programs

Provide all requested information for each program that will be added or deleted. If none, proceed to Section 5 Modifications to Current Programs

I. Names of Deleted Programs (if any): Community Treatment Facility (CTF)

II. Information for Added Program (Copy this section for each additional program to be added.)

A. Program Name

B. Target Population

C. Estimated Annual Number of Clients Served

D. Program Category: (check all that Apply)

☐ Prevention ☐ Intervention ☐ Suppression ☐ Incapacitation

E. Describe the goals of the program, the youth who will be served, and the services they will receive.

F. Describe the collaborations that will occur with other agencies, including how information sharing will be coordinated.

G. Describe the basis upon which the program, or elements thereof, have been demonstrated to be effective in reducing juvenile crime and/or delinquency (a prerequisite for program approval).

H. Describe the nature and time frame(s) for the implementation of the major program components.

Pursuant to the enabling legislation, the following outcomes must be assessed for approved programs: arrest rate, rate of successful completion of probation, incarceration rate, probation violation rate, rates of completion of restitution and court-ordered community service, and annual per capita program costs. For added programs only, go to the "Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) Program Outcome Template." to provide the required outcome specifications for each of these outcomes, and any additional outcomes that will be used to assess the achievements of program participants and e-mail it along with your completed application.

Section 5 Modifications to Current Programs

Provide the name and other requested information for each program proposed for modification. (Copy this section for each additional program to be modified.)

Program Name: Mental Health Screening, Assessment, and Treatment

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Proposed program modifications and reasons for change: Mental Health has determined that the screening and assessment process yields more than just a screening and assessment process. The initial contact with the mental health therapist provides an opportunity for short term focus interventions. Thus, the screening and assessment process will be enhanced to include therapeutic plans and discussions for those youth who show no evidence of mental disorders, but have traumatic life experiences or who are working through developmental issues. Additionally, the MASYI administered by mental health staff indicate that females have higher overall scores and score higher on many of the sub-scales. Given this, all females entering juvenile hall will have an enhanced screening. Appropriate treatment will follow the assessment.
Impact on program collaborations and partners: This will involve increased data and information sharing between mental health and probation. Additionally, Mental Health, Probation and the Public Defender will have to work out protocols and process that will allow for greater information sharing.
Changes to program outcomes, goals and/or outcome measures: None
Program Name: Special Needs Court
Proposed program modifications and reasons for change: The Special Needs Court will expand its services to other courts by screening referrals from other courts and making recommendations for referral to the special needs court or a fuller mental health assessment. The Special Needs Court anticipates around 200 hundred referrals
Impact on program collaborations and partners: Special Needs Court will increase its collaboration with other bench officers.
Changes to program outcomes, goals and/or outcome measures: None
Program Name: Multisystemic Therapy
Proposed program modifications and reasons for change: This program has served school-based probationers. In FY 05/06, the program will serve both school-based and aftercare youth.
Impact on program collaborations and partners: None
Program Name: Community treatment Facility
Proposed program modifications and reasons for change:
Impact on program collaborations and partners:
Changes to program outcomes, goals and/or outcome measures:
Program Name: School-Based Probation Supervision

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Proposed program modifications and reasons for change: The school-based program will curtail 30 school-based DPOs and schools. The largest number of school curtailed will be at the middle level. In addition, in the forthcoming year, school-based DPOs will continue to build on the lessons mentioned above. Also, they will focus on the following concerns:

- Interracial conflict on school campuses and gang violence that has surfaced around school campuses. School-based DPOs will work closer with human relation commissions, faith- and community-based organizations, and law enforcement.
- Case management. The DPOs will also focus case planning efforts at developing post graduation and probation plans and strategies for probationers and at-risk youth.
- Parental involvement. School-based DPOs will increase the involvement of parents in both the case planning.

Additionally, the School-Based Supervision Program will continue to facilitate school officials and parents in their efforts to reintegrate camp youth into comprehensive schools. The Probation Department will work with school districts in ensuring that enrollment barriers are removed that prevent camp youth from enrolling in their home school. Further, area office probation officers will be instructed to assist school-based probation officers in enrolling returning gang and camp affiliated youth to comprehensive schools whenever possible.

Further, the Probation Department will work with other stakeholders to increase services for at-risk youth and their families.

At the middle schools, where youth start to become detached from school and drift toward delinquency and truancy, middle school DPOs will work with parents to provide more and better monitoring of these youth, and work with school officials to ensure that these youth have access to needed services

Impact on program collaborations and partners: The program will add various parent groups as collaborative partners. Both the County and City human Relations Commissions and Los Angeles Police Department and Sheriff Department will involvement will be increased.

Changes to program outcomes, goals and/or outcome measures: None.

Program Name: ACT

Proposed program modifications and reasons for change: No Change

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Impact on program collaborations and partners: None
Changes to program outcomes, goals and/or outcome measures: None
Program Name: High Risk/High Need
Proposed program modifications and reasons for change: None
Impact on program collaborations and partners:
Changes to program outcomes, goals and/or outcome measures:
Program Name: Youth Substance Abuse
Proposed program modifications and reasons for change: This program will expand the its services to the camp aftercare population. Camp youth identified with substance abuse problems will be referred to JJCPA community-based substance abuse service providers.
Impact on program collaborations and partners: None
Changes to program outcomes, goals and/or outcome measures: None
Program Name: Gender Specific
Proposed program modifications and reasons for change: In the months ahead, we will work to increase and expand the resources and services for the program participants. Further the Gender Specific program will focus their efforts on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empowering parents to be the primary prevention agents of their children. • Empowering parents to be partners in the educational process. • Linking youth and families to appropriate resources and services.
Impact on program collaborations and partners:
Changes to program outcomes, goals and/or outcome measures:
Program Name: After-School Enrichment and Supervision
Proposed program modifications and reasons for change: In the months ahead, the DPOs attached to this program will work with school officials and parents to promote successful school performance for probationers and at-risk youth under their supervision. The DPO will work with parents in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Becoming more involved in their child's school process. For example requesting a weekly progress report and attending quarterly school conferences. • Monitoring homework. • Rewarding and reinforcing "Good" school performance. The DPOs will continue to work with school officials to ensure that probationers and at-risk youth have access to remedial and advanced educational services.
Impact on program collaborations and partners: No Change
Changes to program outcomes, goals and/or outcome measures: No Change

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Program Name: Housing-Based Day Supervision
Proposed program modifications and reasons for change: Similar to MST, this programs will focus on enhancing parental skills and increasing parental responsibility especially as it relates to monitoring the probationer's whereabouts, involving the probationer in pro-social activities, and increasing parental participation in school life. Case management and case plans will reflect an intensified focus on parental involvement in a minor's rehabilitation efforts.
Impact on program collaborations and partners: The program will add mental health as a collaborative partner.
Changes to program outcomes, goals and/or outcome measures:
Program Name: Inside/Out Writers
Proposed program modifications and reasons for change: None
Impact on program collaborations and partners: No Change
Changes to program outcomes, goals and/or outcome measures: No Change

The Los Angeles County-approved Comprehensive Multi-agency Juvenile Justice Plan (CMJP) contains 11 programs that fall into three initiatives:

- The Enhanced Mental Health Initiative
- Enhanced Services to High-Risk/High-Need Youth
- Enhanced School and Community-Based Services

In early March 15, 2005, the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC) conducted a review of all JJCPA Programs. One program Community Treatment Facility (CTF) was deleted. This program will be funded through another funding source. A second program, School-Based Probation Supervision, will reduce the number of DPOs assigned to school sites because of a budget curtailment at the county level. Approximately 30 schools will be impacted, with the largest impact occurring at the middle school level.

Enhancements and minor adjustments were made to XX of the 11 programs. These enhancements and adjustments were based on program reviews, feedback from program staff, stakeholders and collaborative partners, and "Lessons Learned" over the last year" outlined below.

Lesson #1. Deputy Probation Officers in the School-Based Supervision Program have become an integral component of the educational process and campus life at school-based sites.

School-officials report that having deputy probation officers on campus has been an important element in:

- maintaining campus safety,
- deterring and suppressing gang activity,
- improving school attendance,
- reintegrating returning camp youth,
- supporting parents; and
- being a resource for troubled or at-risk youth.

Moreover, both school officials and students believe that the on-site presence of DPOs at schools contributes to the well-being of the students on campus. According to Troy Bennett, assistant principal at Washington Middle School in Long Beach:

"The presence of the probationer officer helps our students to remember that everyone has a right to come to school and feel safe from threats from others."

Not only have school-based DPOs been a safety and academic resource for at-risk and probationer students, they have also been a resource for the parents of these students. School-based DPOs give parents greater access to the school administration and keep parents better informed of their youth's progress.

In dealing with troublesome youth, school-based DPOs can intervene and offer an option for behavior modification that often makes suspension or expulsion unnecessary. These interventions by school-based DPOs result in more students staying in school and fewer students experiencing unsupervised time while being suspended or expelled.

Lesson #2. School-Based Program is an effective strategy and service delivery model for at-risk and high-risk probation youth

The School-Based Program provides daily monitoring of probation and at-risk youth which enables more of these youth to remain in, or re-enter, comprehensive middle or high schools.

Forty-five percent of the school-based population has a court ordered condition that indicates some type of gang involvement. Additionally, a significant number of camp aftercare youth are enrolled in school-based supervised schools. Prior to the implementation of the School-based Supervision Program, almost all gang-involved and camp aftercare youth were administratively reassigned to alternative schools already burdened with marginal resources and delinquent or failing youth.

Since the School-Based Supervision Program has been implemented, school administrators are much more willing to enroll gang and camp affiliated youth into schools that have an assigned school-based DPO. An increasing number of school administrators have seen that the behavior of troubled youth can be frequently mitigated to an acceptable degree by the interaction of an on-site DPO.

Consequently, substantially more gang-involved and camp returnee students are being transitioned to comprehensive schools that provide quality educational resources and maintain pro-social student bodies. This development is evidenced by the following quote from Karen Thompson, Director of Student Placement, Long Beach Unified School District:

"The placement of camp returnees has become easier for my staff because the students are more closely monitored by the DPO. Camp returnees and students on probation have been less involved in campus problems."

Arrest data further substantiates that the School-Based Supervision Program is an effective strategy and service delivery model for at-risk youth.

- Less than 1%, or 10 out of 1083, at-risk high school youth were arrested while in the School-Based Supervision Program.

- 1%, or 16 out of 1219, at-risk youth middle school were arrested while in the School-Based Supervision Program.

Inasmuch as the goal of servicing at risk youth is to keep them out of the juvenile justice system, the School-Based Supervision Program demonstrated remarkable success in achieving this aim.

Evidence also indicates at-risk youth benefit academically from the School-Based Supervision Program:

- At-risk high school youth showed an improvement in attendance and a reduction in suspensions.
- The at-risk middle school youth showed an improvement in attendance and a reduction in both suspensions and expulsions.

Lesson #3: It is critical to maintain data and information sharing among JJCPA stakeholder agencies, community-based service providers, and program participants.

Effective service delivery is dependent on the sharing of information. While there has been significant progress in information sharing among JJCPA participant agencies, there are areas which warrant attention.

JJCPA agencies have identified some crucial data and information sharing connections to focus on:

- Middle school DPOs and high school DPOs.
- CBOs and DPO case managers.
- Law enforcement, school officials, and school-based DPOs.
- The Department of Mental Health (DMH), the Department of Health Services Alcohol and Drug Program Administration (ADAP) the Probation Department.

Lesson #4: In neighborhoods where gangs and violence is prevalent, there are consequences for youth residing in those neighborhoods.

Gangs and gang violence has become a normative feature of everyday life in certain neighborhoods within the clusters. Cluster 2, for example, had a number of high profile gang killings. The gangs in this cluster and elsewhere are an intimidating force for youth and families who reside in those areas.

School-Based Supervision sites throughout the County have experienced gang fights and racial tension and campus disturbances driven by gang rivalries. The presence of gangs in and around schools is disruptive and discourages full youth participation in school and community activities, according to school officials and

DPOs. Reportedly, parents have held students back from school for fear of violence. Similarly, students have voiced concerns about campus and school safety. In total, the impact of gangs in certain communities has impacted school and community life.

Lesson #5: Continue to promote strategies that hold youth and their parents responsible, accountable and answerable.

The outcome results of the Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST) Program affirms that increased parental responsibility and enhanced parenting skills results in better outcomes for Probation youth. Participant parents in this program gained competency in monitoring, setting limits, enforcing consequences, and increasing involvement with the school and pro-social support networks.

Other programmatic efforts- Parents Anonymous and school/probation parent meetings have yielded similar benefits. Parents attending the Parents Anonymous program report that they have experienced a decrease in family stressors. They have also experienced an increased understanding relative parent support issues, parenting skills, discipline techniques, emotional control situations, and accessing community resources. Parents attending the school-based meeting report that they are better informed about their child's school performance and school life.

Lesson #6. Increased mental health services for detained youth have resulted in earlier detection of problems and more immediate access to treatment.

Through the Mental Health Screening, Assessment and Treatment (SAT) Program and the Special Needs Court, detained youth are now being assessed and treated for mental health problems at a much earlier time. The SAT Program screened over 12,000 youths and the Special Needs Court screened and assessed over 200 youths who were referred by other bench officers. This allows for a more informed, accurate, and efficacious treatment and supervision plan in the juvenile halls and camps. In fact, through use of the SAT, it has surfaced that a significant number of detained youth show elevated scores or warning signs on the substance abuse component of the Massachusetts Adolescent Youth Screening Instruments (MAYSI). This issue is being addressed Health Services Alcohol and Drug Program Administration, the Probation Department, and the Department of Mental Health (DMH).

Lesson #7. The mental health screening and assessment process is a therapeutic experience for youth detained youth.

The Department of Mental Health reports that their clinicians have observed that the mental health screening process administered in the juvenile halls has important value beyond screening for mental health issues. They have noted that the process is a therapeutic experience for the detained youth. The screening process provides short term-focus interventions for youth who surface mental health issues and the ones who do not. For many of these youth, the screening process is the first time they have talked with a mental health clinician about

traumatic and negative life experiences. During the course of the screening, clinicians offer suggested strategies and plans for some of the youth. The process also offers detained youth an opportunity to discuss defining issues and events in their lives.

Lesson #8. Continue to promote school success as a central strategy and intervention for probation and at-risk youth.

The outcomes of programs in Initiative Two reinforce one of the major assumptions in the JJCPA local action plan:

The promotion of school success as an effective intervention and protective strategy for probation and at-risk youth.

School attendance improved in each of the 8 programs that had attendance as an outcome measure (MST, School-Based Supervision, Extended Day Supervision, Gang Intervention, Youth Substance Abuse, Housing Day Supervision, and Intensive Transition Services).

As indicated in the school-based stakeholders' comments and outcome data, probationers attended school more often and were better behaved. Correspondingly, program participants performed well when measured against the two key recidivism measures: (1) successful completion of probation and (2) arrest.

With the exception of school-based high school probationers, all of the other 7 programs had lower arrest rates. (Less than 1% of the at-risk high school population was arrested.) And, with the exception of MST and ITS, all of the other 6 programs had higher rates of successful completion of probation.

Lesson #9. Continue to promote and provided early intervention and prevention services for at-risk youth.

Keeping youth out of the juvenile justice system is one of the primary goals of prevention and early intervention programs. JJCPA Programs did very well in achieving this goal:

- In the After School Enrichment program, 1% or 5 out of 478 youth were arrested.
- In the ACT Program (focus at elementary school-aged children) none of the program participants were arrested.
- In the School-Based Programs, less than 1% or, 10 out of 1083 at-risk high school youth, were arrested.
- 1% or, 16 out of 1219 at-risk youth, in middle school were arrested.

The results of these programs are a contribution to the County's larger effort at providing services and support to at-risk youth.

Lesson #10. JJCPA Services Should Support the Family as a Unit, Rather Than Focusing on the Youth in Isolation.

Family life affects delinquency. Youth have a greater chance of success if risk factors in the family domain are reduced or eliminated. Most of the families receiving probation services reside in neighborhoods with high levels of crime and gang activity. Therefore, services to these families must focus on multiple domains and systems in which these families are nested and provide support for strong parental intervention strategies. Moreover, strengthening the families of high- risk offenders is critical to the treatment and supervision strategy of high risk, high need probationers.

ATTACHMENT C

**JUVENILE JUSTICE CRIME PREVENTION ACT
FISCAL YEAR 2005-2006
PROPOSED FUNDING FOR PROGRAMS PROVIDED
BY OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES**

AGENCY	PROGRAM	PROPOSED FUNDING AMOUNT
SUPERIOR COURT	SPECIAL NEEDS COURT	\$1,133,000
CITY OF LOS ANGELES YOUNG WOMEN AT-RISK (YWAR)	GENDER-SPECIFIC SERVICES	\$284,000
CITY OF LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF RECREATION AND PARKS	AFTER SCHOOL ENRICHMENT	\$520,000
CITY OF LOS ANGELES HOUSING AUTHORITY	HOUSING-BASED DAY SUPERVISION	\$645,000
CITY OF LOS ANGELES LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT	LAW ENFORCEMENT PREVENTION	\$480,000
CITY OF LONG BEACH LONG BEACH POLICE DEPARTMENT	LAW ENFORCEMENT PREVENTION	\$40,000
CITY OF LOS ANGELES WORKFORCE INVESTMENT BOARD (WIB)	HIGH RISK/HIGH NEED	\$284,000
TOTAL		\$3,386,000

**Probation Department
Proposed JJCPA Funding for FY 2005-06**

AGENCY	PROGRAM	2005-06 Budget
DMH	Screening, Assmnt & Trtmnt	\$5,032,000
DMH	Multi-Systemic Therapy	456,000
Court	Special Needs Court	1,133,000
District Attorney	Abolish Chronic Truancy	276,000
DHS	Youth Substance Abuse	1,133,000
Parks-City	After School Enrichment	520,000
Parks-County	After School Enrichment	520,000
Housing-City	Housing-Based Supervision	645,000
Housing-County	Housing-Based Supervision	645,000
Law Enforcement*	Multiple Programs	1,000,000
City-Community Dev.	High Risk-High Needs	284,000
Agencies Totals:		<u><u>\$11,644,000</u></u>
Probation	School-Based Supervision	\$6,627,163
Probation	Data Collection/Admin./Monitoring	619,031
Probation Totals:		<u><u>\$7,246,194</u></u>
CBO's	School-Based Supervision	\$1,659,000
CBO's	High Risk-High Needs	5,176,000
CBO's	Gender Specific	1,965,000
CBO's	Inside Out Writing	184,000
CBO's Totals:		<u><u>\$8,984,000</u></u>
Totals:		<u><u>\$27,874,194</u></u>

*LAPD & Sheriff: \$480,000 each; LBPD: \$40,000